THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1831. NO. 17.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

---

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music,	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors,	24
Oil Painting,	40
French,	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance. M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,

50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required. E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

---

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

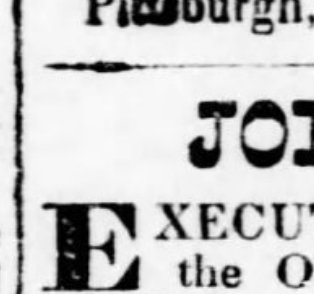
Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00	to	$3 25
do do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00	to	3 25
do do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do	Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb.	20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

---

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.

Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

---

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, aud quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		2,500		2,500
1		1,505		1,505
5		1,000		5,000
5		500		2,500
5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
102		25		2,560
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		57,375
34230 tickets,				$136,000

Tickets $5 00. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Nov. 8

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$30,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		2,500		2,500
1		1,505		1,505
5		1,000		5,000
5		500		2,500
5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
102		25		2,550
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		15,375
34,220 Tickets				$136,880

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Nov. 8, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		2,500		2,500
1		1,505		1,505
5		1,000		5,000
5		500		2,500
5		400		2,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
51		50		2,550
51		40		2,040
51		30		1,530
102		25		2,550
102		20		2,040
1479		10		14,790
11475		5		57,375
34220 tickets.				$136,880

Tickets $5 00. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

November 8, 1831.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
PHANTASMAGORA,
AT THE
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!
S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

---

NEW WORKS.

THE Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald: by Thomas Moore: in 2 vols. 12mo.

A Poem delivered before the Society of United Brothers, at Brown University, on the day preceding Commencement, September 6, 1831: with other Poems. By N. P. Willis.

Anastasius; or Memoirs of a Greek. Written at the close of the 18th century. In two volumes.

Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street. Nov 11—2t

---

LOOK OUT.

ON the night of the 20th ultimo, our warehouse in Birmingham was entered by some villain or villains, and robbed of a quantity of keys, files, and a small amount of cash. From the selection made of different size keys, we are induced to believe that they are intended to be employed in opening locks for the purpose of robbing stores.—Among the files taken, were a considerable quantity of warding files, for the purpose of filing the wards in keys to suit different locks. The public will be on their guard, and look well to the securing of their houses and stores, &c. We have learned since that two stores were last week entered, one in Beaver town, the other near Beaver, and robbed of a considerable amount in cash and goods, probably by the very same villains.

J. & J. PATTERSON.

November 11, 1831.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th ult. an apprentice to the cabinet making business, named THOS. PARIS; between nineteen and twenty years of age, and about six feet high. I forbid any person or persons from employing or harboring him, at the peril of the law. WM. ALEXANDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 11—3t.

BOOKS FOR SALE!

AT LESS THAN PUBLISHING PRICES!

M'Kenzie's Five Thousand Receipts
Paine's Political Works
Wesley's Works; Cowper's Works
New Hymns
Lady of the Manor
Gil Blas; Robinson Crusoe
Toys, colored and plain
Paper and Quills
Gregory's Practice
Crabb's Synonymes
Ovid's Art of Love
Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books
Souvenir for 1831
Sets of Novels; Don Quixote
Beauties of Shakspeare
Paine's Works
Legers, Day Books, &c.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exch. buildings

☞The attention of Booksellers and Peddlers is called to the present assortment. They will be sold very cheap for cash. There are many Books too numerous to mention. Nov 8

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

---

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

POETRY.

The following, by Miss Gould, from the Token, for 1832, is one of the prettiest Stanzas we have for a long time met with.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

FROST.

The Frost looked forth, one clear still night,
And he said, "Now I'll be out of sight,
So through the valley and over the height,
In silence I will take my way;
I will not go on like that blustering train,
The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain,
Who make so much bustle and noise in vain—
But I'll be as busy as they!"

Then he went to the mountain and powdered its crest,
He climbed up the trees, and their boughs he dressed
With diamonds and pearls, and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
The downright point of many a spear
That he hung on its margin far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept,
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped,
By the light of the moon were seen
Most beautiful things: there were flowers and trees,
There were bevies of birds, and swarms of bees.
There were cities, thrones, temples and towers! and these
All pictured in silver sheen!

But he did one thing which was hardly fair;
He went to the cupboard and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare,
"Now just to set them a thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he;
"This bloated pitcher I'll break in three!
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall 'tchick' to tell them I'm drinking."

The following, by T. Cooke, sung by Sinclair, obtained the prize at the Melodists' Club, London.

FAIR ONE TAKE THIS ROSE.

Fair one take this rose and wear it
In thy braided hair,
A brighter bloom will rest beneath it,
Take this rose, my fair.
The flower which late was seen to glow
So lovely on that snowy brow,
Loved thy lip and lightly shed
A dewy leaf of rosy red
To blush forever there.

Take this lily, love, and twine it
With thy waving hair,
'Twill gem thy ringlets—why decline it?
Take the flower, my fair,
And yet it, leafless, pure and pale,
In beauty, on thy brow will fail;
That brow attracts all eyes to thee,
And none will choose or chance to see
The lily fading there.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. STATES.

The United States vs. Benjamin Shelmire.—October Session, 1831.—Judges Baldwin and Hopkinson.

Indictment for uttering, passing and publishing as true, a certain false, forged and counterfeit order, purporting to be an order upon the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, drawn by the Office of Discount and Deposit in Mobile, by Philip M'Loskey, President of said Office.

The question of the legality of these orders or drafts, and whether, under the Act of Congress, they may be the subject of forgery; and also the question of the liability of the Bank for the payment of them, arose in the course of this trial, for the opinion of the Court. That part of the charge of the Court to the Jury which has relation to these questions, was as follows---delivered by Judge Baldwin:

The counsel of the defendant has presented to the Court the question, whether the orders or checks of a President of a Branch Bank of the United States, drawn on the Cashier of the mother Bank, come within the meaning of the words "order or check," mentioned in the 18th section of the law mentioning the Bank. The point has not been argued, but it has been made. It arises necessarily, is vital to the prosecution, and must be decided by the Court. The words of the law are very plain—"*or any false, forged or counterfeited order, or any check upon the said Bank or corporation or any cashier thereof*"—broad enough to embrace this paper, which on its face purports to be such an order, and if genuine, would be one, or any order or check on the Bank or any of its cashiers at the Branches or here, or any draft or bill for the money, which in law would be deemed an order of check. Is this comprehensive description narrowed by any other parts of the law? We find in it no prohibition, either direct or indirect, against issuing this kind of paper either by the Bank or any of its branches, or any word of expression by which Congress has excluded it from the purview of the 18th section; neither can we perceive any thing in its nature which would justify such inference. The only restriction on the issuing of any paper, is in the proviso to the 12th fundamental article in the 11th section of the charter. The Bank can make no bill obligatory or of credit under its seal for the payment of a less sum than five thousand dollars; the bills or notes issued by order of the corporation, signed by the president and cashier, are made as binding and obligatory on the Bank as those of private persons, but all their bills and notes must be payable to order; none of these restraints apply to an order or check; the notes or bills alluded to are such as contain a promise to pay money, and the bills obligatory are such only as are under seal, and for sums not less than five thousand dollars.—The Bank is left free to contract debts by any other mode than by their promissory note or an obligation under seal, with no other limitation than is contained in the 8th fundamental article, which is merely as to amount, the only effect of which is not to exempt the Bank from liability for the excess, but to make the Directors, under whose administration it shall happen, personally liable. The words of this article are, in our mind, very conclusive on this point. "The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, *or other contract*, over and above the debt or debts due for money deposited in the Bank, shall not exceed the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars," &c. This is an explicit declaration that the Bank may make, and are bound by contracts other than those by bond, bill, note or deposit. These other contracts must be taken to mean and to be co-extensive with ordinary transactions of Banks. We certainly confine them to limits narrower than those subjects which the charter recognises as those on which the Bank is to act. Deposits, discounts, drawing, endorsing, buying, selling bills of exchange, or taking them for collection, dealing in gold or silver bullion, paying for buildings, improvements, salaries, and contingent expenses, are "other contracts" by which the bank may incur debts, and are bound to pay them to any amount to which they may be contracted by them or under their authority. In all these operations, checks or orders on the Bank or its Cashiers, are indispensable to conducting the business of the Bank. They are peculiarly so when we consider the connection between the Bank and the Government and its Branches. Being the depositories of the public money,—bound to transfer it without charge or commission from the place where it is received to the place where it is wanted or required to be deposited,—bound to distribute the money of the Government among its creditors,—to pay the salaries of public officers,—to act as commissioner of loans in the different states, in the payment of the public debt and pensions,—there must of necessity be drafts, orders, and checks by the Bank on its Branches, and by the Branches on each other, and on the Bank. The Branches are offices of discount and deposit. Independently of the duties enjoined on them by the charter, for the convenience of the Government, there were great and powerful reasons for the incorporation of the Bank, and the establishment of its Branches, to create and continue a sound, uniform currency, facilities for internal exchange and remittance. It cannot be contended that drafts, orders, or checks, drawn by or on the Bank, or any Branch, are not legitimate means by which all these objects, both public and private, could be accomplished, or that they can be accomplished without them. There is no pretence that there is any express or implied prohibition making them unlawful, and no good reason can be assigned why the Bank, individuals, and the public should not have the same protection against any injury which might result from their being forged or circulated as the promissory notes of the Bank, or the drafts, orders, or checks of individuals upon a Cashier or the Bank. It is in our opinion no answer to these views, that the law has not expressly authorised the officers of the Branches to draw on the Bank: it is enough for this point that they are not prohibited from doing so; it is an act indispensable to the transaction of their ordinary business, in order to meet the wants of the public and others. The Bank may contract otherwise than by bond, note, or bill. They may authorise the Branches to draw orders, checks or bills upon them, whether in funds or not,—but authorised or not, the paper has the same validity; if genuine, the drawer or drawee is bound for payment. It would be introducing a new principle into our code of criminal law, to say that the guilt or innocence of the accused would depend on the fact of the person in whose name a paper is forged having funds or authority on which he could draw his order or check. If a genuine bill is wanting in some requisite to give it currency, as the indorsement of the payee when payable to order—or if a positive law directs that besides the proper signatures, some other act should be done to give it any validity between the parties, or to permit it to be read in evidence—as that it should be stamped—the crime of forgery is as complete by forging or knowingly passing it before endorsed or stamped, as after. Baily on Bills, 442. Amer. ed. 382; 6 D. & E. 606, Rex vs.

To save the party from the penalty on account of the invalidity of the paper if genuine in fact, it must be shown to be wholly illegal and void in its operation, so that no one could be injured by its being forged or passed upon him. The genuine paper must be as worthless as its counterfeit. The law embracing then all orders or checks on the Bank or any Cashier thereof, with intent to defraud the Bank or any other person, containing no exceptions,—excluding no paper which comes within the difinition or common acceptation of an order or check, or prohibiting the issuing or circulation of those drawn by the Presidents of Branches, we are bound to declare them to be within the words, spirit and meaning of the law, equally with the notes of the Bank or the checks or orders of individuals.

You will therefore understand us as distinctly laying down the law to be, that it is criminal to forge or pass paper of this description. The next question of law which arises in the case is, whether that part of the indictment which charges that the accused passed the order or check in question, with intent to defraud the Bank of the U. States, has been made out.

On this part of the case the law is well settled—the indictment must allege the offence to have been committed with the intention of defrauding some person or corporation, and this allegation must be proved as laid. This is the general rule, but it must be taken with this qualification. If the person in whose name a forged note, bill, order or check is drawn, or the one on whom it is drawn, would, if genuine, be bound to pay it, the law infers and takes as proved the intention to defraud and injure such person, from the act of forging, or knowingly passing such paper. Bailey on Bills, 442, Am. ed. 386; Russell & Ryan, 169, 291, 2; 2d Taunt. 333, 4.

It is not necessary that there should be any actual injury sustained or fraud practised in fact, on the person who was the subject of the meditated fraud or injury; this part of the offence consists in mere intention, and if that intention can be consummated the offence is complete. It is enough that it may probably or possibly be done. 2d Str. 749, 2d L. R. 1469, 2d W. Bl. 787, 4th Wash. 727, 2d Taunt. 333.

The passing of this order or check is alleged to be done with intent to defraud the Bank of the United States; it therefore becomes necessary for us to inquire whether the Bank might or could be defrauded or injured if the paper was genuine. By the 14th fundamental article of the charter of the Bank, it is bound to establish Branches in certain cases. It is authorised to establish them wheresoever they think fit, within the United States, and to commit the management and the business thereof to such persons and under such regulations as they may think proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of the Bank: or instead of establishing Branches they may employ other Banks, with the approbation of the Treasury, to manage the business proposed, other than for the purposes of discount, under such agreements and under such regulations as they may deem just and proper.

It thus appears that the Branches are legitimate emanations from the parent Bank, who may commit their management to such persons, and subject to such regulations as they think proper, under no other limitations to their power than the laws of the land and their own charter.

The operations of the Branches are carried on with the funds of the Corporation, by officers of its appointment and under its regulations: they are its agents, capable of binding it by their contracts; all their transactions are for the benefit of the Bank, who cannot disavow them unless in a clear case of an excess or abuse of their powers, under such circumstances as would invalidate the contract of an agent of any other corporation or an individual.—Any business may be done at the Branches in relation to discounts and deposites which may be done at the parent Bank; it is liable to depositors for all balances due at the Branches, for all drafts, orders or checks drawn by its officers on their own Cashier, by their own authority.

The act of establishing a Branch is per se the creation of an agency: it is an authority not only to the extent of the regulations under which their agent acts, but to the extent of all acts and transactions of the officers of the Branches, which the Bank have been in the habit of adopting and confirming, on the same principle that individuals are liable on the contracts of their wives and servants, who have been permitted to deal on their credit, and in their names: or a merchant, whose clerk is in the habit of writing letters, signing notes, bills, and checks in his name, though without any written or express authority, by the adoption and recognition of which he authorises the public to consider his clerk as his agent, authorised to do in future what he has been in the habit of doing with his knowledge and assent. It would be strange indeed that the Bank should not be liable for checks or orders drawn by its agents at their own Branches, which not only form a very important item in the currency of the country and the operation of the Branches, but which the Bank have for years daily ratified and sanctioned by their payment: the uniform course of business transacted between the Bank and its Branches, furnishes such a strong legal inference and presumption of its being authorised by the regulations under which they have been established, that the burthen of proof to the contrary is clearly thrown on the Bank or any other person who would attempt to show that the paper was not obligatory upon them. It would be a severe reflection on the Bank to suppose that they would for a moment refuse payment of these checks and orders, and our system of jurisprudence would deserve little of public respect or confidence if the law would not coerce it.

But the charter is not silent. The 8th fundamental article makes the Bank liable for all debts, though they exceed the amount limited,—the 14th makes the offices of discount and deposit its agents;—the 16th section makes the Bank the depository of the public money, and imposes on it the obligation of transferring, distributing and paying it under the direction of the Treasury,—and by the 17th article, the Bank is bound to pay in gold and silver all its notes, bills and obligations, and all deposits in the Bank or its offices,—and the proviso enacts, that Congress may enforce and regulate the payment of other debts under the same penalties as are prescribed for the refusal to pay its notes, bills, obligations and deposits. The mode in which the Bank contracts a debt, the shape it assumes, or the places where contracted, is of no importance. The offices being its agents, the debts contracted by them become the debts of the corporation, imposing a duty to pay them, which may be done at or by the Branches or the Bank. If the payment is made in coin, the debt is extinguished; if made by a draft, order, or check, the debt remains until they are actually paid. Unless the holder expressly takes them as payment, and at his own risk, they create a new duty or obligation, which the Bank is as much bound to perform as the old one for which it is intended to make satisfaction. It is a matter of mutual convenience, whether the old debt or duty shall be extinguished by payment or taking paper, whether in the promissory notes of the Bank, or orders or checks drawn upon it.—They may be in large drafts or orders for remittance, or small ones for currency or circulation, and in any form, with or without ornaments, devices, or marks. Whether they resemble in these particulars the notes of the Bank, is immaterial; their substance and legal effect are the same; they create a new debt or duty, obligatory on the Bank. It is bound to honor all the paper which it issues or gets into circulation by its authority or agents. Paper of the kind now under consideration can be put into circulation in no other way than by being issued, in payment of a debt or other equivalent. If, on the requisition of the Treasury, an officer of the Branch at a place in which public funds were deposited, should draw his order on the cashier of the Bank or any Branch at a place where it was required to transfer them, or in distributing public money among public creditors, and disbursing officers of the government, paying salaries, pensions, or the public debt, should as a matter of mutual convenience and consent, give drafts, orders, or checks, either for remittance or circulation, on the Bank or other Branch, the Bank would be as much bound to pay them as they would to pay the same amount to an officer or creditor of the Government, who would deposit to his own credit the amount thus received through the Bank. The same rule would apply to an individual depositor, a creditor of the Bank, or one who had an order or check on them, and would receive payment in the shape of Branch orders, so, if a Branch makes a contract of discount, and pays the proceeds by drafts on the Bank, or any kind of paper to suit their convenience, these obligations necessarily result from the contracts of deposit and discount. But there is another contract equally binding—that of purchase and exchange. An individual desirous of procuring a medium of remittance or circulation, exchanges with a Branch his gold, silver, or any other paper which they accept, as an equivalent for their drafts, orders or checks, large or small, as the case may be, stands in the same position to the Bank as a previous creditor, depositor or holder of any demand upon them. He pays his money unto the coffers of the Bank, who receive it from their agents as the product of the contract made by their drafts and orders, and all the profits of which go directly to the Bank. To refuse payment in any of these cases, would be a fraud too palpable to be tolerated—wholly repugnant to every dictate of justice and rule of law.

The Bank then being liable to pay paper of this description if genuine, it follows that the forging or knowingly passing it, could and might be intended, and operate, to defraud the Bank. This raises the legal inference and presumption that such was the intention of the accused. When the law infers or presumes a fact, or an intention as resulting from the evidence, a jury may and ought to find it as if it was in direct proof before them:—the inference and presumption of the payment of a bond after 20 years, without demand or payment of interest—the existence of a deed of land after 30 years possession—the malicious intent which is implied from the act of speaking or publishing scandalous words in civil cases—the inference of malice aforethought which the law draws from the unlawful killing of another explained—the inference of larceny from a man being found in the possession of stolen goods and not accounting for them: and what you have heard in this case, the legal presumption of the accused knowing the order in question to be forged—drawn from his having passed another forged order of the same description, are among the familiar cases where a jury ought to and will take legal inferences, when not rebutted by positive testimony.—The jury will so view it in this case, and though they may think that there is direct evidence of the intention to defraud Burke, and that he was actually defrauded, and the indictment would be sustained if it was so laid, yet it does not follow that there was not also an intention to defraud the Bank. In our opinion, the facts of the case amount to an intention to defraud both Burke and the Bank, and the indictment would be good in law and supported by the evidence, if the offence was said to have been done with the intent to defraud either or both, and therefore instruct you that the allegation of the indictment in this particular is sufficient in law, and made out by the evidence, if you believe the witnesses.

We observed recently in one of the papers of Cincinnati, an account of the acquittal of a person charged with passing counterfeit orders, or Branch drafts as they are called, on the Bank of the United States. As we understood the matter, the criminal escaped on grounds sheerly technical, but the report of the trial was so worded as to convey the impression that the orders or drafts in question might be counterfeited with impunity. A case similar to that in Ohio was tried before the Circuit Court of the United States in this city during the last week. The charge is characterised by the ability which distinguishes the Judges of that Court, and will be read with great interest. The competency of the Bank to issue these drafts, its corporate liability for them, and the power of punishing those who attempt to defraud the community by forging them, are all stated in the strongest and clearest manner. The accused was convicted by the Jury, but before receiving his sentence committed suicide, as we mentioned last week. The statement that he continued to assert his innocence is said to be erroneous. We are informed that he confessed his guilt. In cases of this kind, there should be no false sympathies.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The King of the Netherlands has recommended that the United States should assign to Great Britain a portion of territory nearly double in extent what she asked for at the treaty of Ghent; double in extent what is necessary to accomplish all the objects which the convenience of the colonies requires. To talk to us, therefore, about her being dissatisfied, is to treat us like children. It is well known----we have it from the best authority, that in January last the British Government officially made known to the King of the Netherlands its entire satisfaction with his decision----approving the principles he had adopted in coming to that decision, and complimenting him highly for his wisdom in arriving at such a conclusion. It is true this was done in a secret and confidential manner, but it is equally true that for more than six months the Government of the United States at Washington have been in possession of the fact.----*Portland Argus.*

Cuba.—The New York Redactor contains an official tabular view of the population, commerce, &c. of the Island of Cuba, from which it appears that the island contains 804,487 inhabitants; of which 112,023 reside in Havana. In addition to these numbers, the military forces in garrison amount to 26,075. The ratio of population is 201½ to the square league. The amount of exports is $10,093,761. The revenue amounts to $8,553,895; the expenses of the government to $9,140,559.—*Poulson.*

The Pennsylvania Inquirer accuses the Wolf party of designing to make "a Calhoun man" Vice President, in the expectation of General Jackson's decease before the end of his second term.—On the other hand, it is affirmed that the Anti-Wolf party, or their chief agents and organs, have been enlisted by the inner cabinet at Washington, for Mr. Van Buren, who is to be nominated by a Convention at Baltimore, with the certainty that President Jackson will either die or retire, leaving his mantle and power with his ex-Secretary of State.—*Nat. Gazette.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Advertiser and Inquirer.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons—Paris tranquil—and every appearance that the Peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th September, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of papers, viz: London to 25th, Liverpool to 26th, and Glasgow to 23d September, all inclusive, together with London Shipping Lists, and their Correspondents' letters to the latest dates. The Reform Bill finally passed the House of Commons, at 5 o'clock on the morning of 22d September. Upon the division the vote stood thus, ayes 345, noes 236, majority in favor of the Bill, 109. Lord John Russell, on the same day, presented the Bill to the House of Lords: he was attended to the Bar by an immense crowd of Commoners. The House was very crowded, and near the Usher of the Black Rod's box there were several peeresses and other ladies. Earl Grey afterwards moved the first reading of the Bill, which was agreed to without any comment; and his Lordship next proposed that it should be read a second time on Monday se'nnight, which was likewise approved. Earl Grey at the same time expressed a hope that the Bill might be allowed to go into committee with as little delay as possible.

The English press is busy in speculation as to the course the Bill will take in the Lords, and its final fate. Numerous petitions were getting up addressed to the Lords in its favor. As in the lower house such tedious and lengthy discussions were had upon the merits of the Bill—carried on even to satiety by its opponents, it seems to be the general wish among all friends of the country, that the Lords expend upon it in their House, as *few* words as possible, and that it may receive their sanction, in the same form as it is presented to them. On the day that the Bill passed the Commons, a meeting of members of that House was held, to consider what measures should be resorted to in the event of the defeat of the Bill in the Lords. It was finally determined to wait until the Bill should be before them, and its reception and progress in the first stages ascertained, before any further step should be taken. It is understood, says the Liverpool Albion of 26th Sept. that the opposition peers intend to allow the Bill to be read a second time without any division, and to reserve all their hostility for the committee, where they hope so completely to alter the details as to upset the principle.

Our news from Poland is not so late as will be found in another column, received from Hamburgh, via Philadelphia. The Constitutionnel asserts, upon the authority of private letters from Berlin, that the loss of the Russians, in the late capture of Warsaw, amounted to 30,000 men, including *seven* Generals. Though the Poles have lost their *capital*, as an English wit observes, they have not lost their *credit;* their patriotism and bravery has won for them the admiration of all Europe, and a strong feeling of sympathy prevails for them. It is reported, that by the solicitation of France and England, the Russian Cabinet has pledged itself that the nationality of Poland shall be respected—a constitution is to be given that country, a general amnesty is to be granted, and all, except the leaders of the Revolution, are to be pardoned.

The excitement and disturbance in Paris, which burst out on receipt of the news of the capture of Warsaw, have subsided, and tranquillity is restored. Popular indignation was particularly directed towards Perier and Sebastiani, as we have some days ago announced. During the excitement, it is said that two of the French Journals, La Tribune, and the Journal du Commerce, appeared encircled with a black border, and terminated with these words:—"Patriots of France! it is no longer tears, but force and union, which the revolution requires of you. Poland has been betrayed by our ministers; let it be proclaimed before all the face of Europe, that in so doing, they have betrayed France!"

From the summary of French news in the Liverpool Albion of Monday, 26th Sept. we extract the following:

The restoration of tranquillity in Paris is ascribed principally to the exertions of the troops of the line; for the National Guards are said to have shown an ominous backwardness in repressing the mob; and by the signs of mourning which the greater part of them wore, avowed their sympathy with the people in their regret at the disasters of the Poles. This infidelity of the National Guards, though political, appears to have been regarded as the most serious incident in the late commotion.

The contents of the Paris journals of Monday, and the letters from private correspondents, are various and important. Paris was in a state of excitement, but up to that moment no acts of violence had been committed by or on the populace, who had assembled in several quarters, particularly in the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies. The National Guards mustered rather more numerously on Sunday than on Saturday, but were still far from displaying their former alacrity.

The Report of the Committee on the peerage was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, but of course was not discussed. The leading recommendations of the report were the hereditary peerage, (and which had been carried in the committee by a majority of one, the numbers having been five to four,) and that the selection of the individuals and the creation of the new peers should be vested exclusively and uncontrolled in the King.

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday have been received. Upon the chief topic of domestic politics, at present, the report which they contain is upon the whole satisfactory. The capital had become tolerably tranquil; and, if the disquiet has not entirely subsided, it had become rather an excitement of curiosity amongst the mob in the streets than a tumult which had any longer for its object a serious breach of the peace. This last popular ferment, in its progress and decline, assimilates very much to those others which have preceded it upon the trial of the ex-ministers in February last, and, more lately, in July. In all these cases the elements appear to have been prepared in some revolutionary club houses; the explosions were concerted to take place in the streets, and the effects were intended to be produced in the Hall of the Legislature.

We are now arrived at the last stage of this late commotion, when the flames of civil discord had reached the Chamber of Deputies. Towards the close of the sitting on Monday, M. Mauguin rose to ask some questions of the minister respecting the foreign policy of France. He began by disclaiming that his object was then to incite the government to a war, for, at that moment, he considered that war would be useless, since France had not an ally left on whose behalf to fight. His avowed purpose was to arraign the ministry for their conduct in reducing France to the degraded state in which it was, and Poland to its present ruin. M. Mauguin proceeded to incriminate all the measures of the present ministry abroad. He contended, that they might have assisted the Poles, at least by sea, as in the infancy of the insurrection, the latter possessed seaports. M. Sebastiani met this stormy attack upon his measures with a firmness which showed that he was not disposed to shrink from any part of the responsibility attached to them. He asserted, in the outset, that the pacific track which he had followed, was not only the suggestion of his own judgment, but the most approved policy for France, after the most mature deliberation. Very soon after the revolution the general question of war or peace had been discussed, but decided in favor of the latter. The minister then proceeded to demonstrate, that France could not have given any substantial assistance to Poland either by sea or land. The minister concluded by repeating, that France had done all that was possible for the Poles, consistently with the resolution of not involving the country in a war with Prussia, which had been agreed upon as the fitest and safest course to be pursued.

On Thursday evening the Chamber came to the following decision.—"That the Chamber, satisfied with the explanations given by the ministers, and confiding in their solicitude for all which interests the honor and dignity of France, passes to the order of the day." Upon a division, there appeared in favor of passing to the order of the day, 221; against it, 135; majority in favor of the ministers, 85. M. Perier, the French prime minister, alluded, in the course of his speech, to an intended disarmament throughout Europe. There is again every appearance that the peace of Europe will be maintained.

The ministers having so large a majority, is a very favorable omen, and from all the accounts before us, we have little fear of a renewal of disturbances that will endanger the domestic or foreign relations of France. The view which, from the first, we took, that the general peace of Europe would not be disturbed, seems now almost certain, and we look forward with renewed confidence to the time when all doubt will be removed upon this important question.

The cholera morbus continues to rage in the north of Europe: at Berlin, eight out of ten that are attacked die, and much fear and consternation prevail in that capital. In Prussia, all is tranquillity and repose. It is reported that Belgium is to lose Luxembourg—this is not relished by the Belgians, but the London conference and the German confederation have so decreed: by this decision the King of Holland will be somewhat contented, and Belgium will submit quietly, if not unmurmuringly: this question, if settled, is also in favor of a general peace.

In London on the 29th September, a decline of one per cent. took place in the Greek funds, in consequence of the reiterated rumors, that Greece has been placed on the brink of anarchy by the despotism exercised by the president, Capo d'Istrias.

A correspondent of the John Bull, a violent tory paper, sums up the news of the week preceding the 26th (exclusive of what we have already touched upon) thus: "In Turkey there are war, pestilence, the cholera, civil commotions, and a thousand other evils, all reigning at once. In Italy we have revolutions recommenced or recommencing. In Switzerland, a revolution at Basle, and another at Neufchatel; the latter made against the government of the King of Prussia. An army of only five hundred men will set all this to rights in about forty-eight hours. In Portugal and Spain all is tranquil. In Hungary the riots are less frightful, but in the lesser states of Germany, the spirit of propagandism has made terrible inroads."

The John Bull, of Sunday, 25th September, contains, under the head of "latest news," the following paragraphs:

"Letters from Frankfort assure us that the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries in London have been authorised by the Diet to cede, for an equivalent, the rights of the German confederation, in the Duchy of Luxembourg, reserving the fortress and its immediate vicinity. This may accelerate and facilitate the conclusion of the definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium.

"There is no political intelligence in the Austrian Observer of the 11th, which reached us yesterday. It contains an extract from the Lemberg Gazette of the 2d, by which it appears that there remained only 22 persons afflicted with the cholera in that city, on the previous day. From the commencement of the disorder at Lemberg, on the 22d May, to the 1st of September, there had been 4,993 cases, 2,558 recoveries, and 2,613 deaths.

The cholera is causing the utmost alarm in Berlin, and the King of Prussia is taking active precautions against it. Private letters describe the terror prevailing in all parts of Prussia as excessive. Every person who could leave Berlin has done so, and the poverty and distress of the lower classes is so great, that an insurrection is expected. The government depends upon the allegiance of the army; but if the panic of the cholera spreads among the soldiery, as some persons anticipate, the consequences may be most disastrous.

At Hesse, much discontent exists, in consequence of the absence of the Elector from the capital, and affairs seem to be coming to a crisis.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Diet has caused the city of Basle and the surrounding communes to be occupied by 4000 men of the contingents of the several cantons. The Diet, it is supposed, requires a full and entire amnesty for the persons proscribed in January last, which the Government of Basle obstinately opposes.

ALGIERS.

From the Journal du Commerce.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The Aviso publishes the following letter:

Algiers, Aug. 15.—Since the unfortunate expedition to Medeah, the Bedouins carried terror to the gates of Algiers, and it was reported that they are assembling, to the number of 50,000 men, in the plains at the foot of the Little Atlas.

SPAIN.

Paris, Sept. 10.—We have a letter from the frontiers of Spain, in which are the following passages:

All the commanders of the militia and royal volunteers in Catalonia have been summoned to Barcelona by the Count d'Espagne: the reason of this order is not known.

A movement of the troops towards Puycerda is announced, which is to take place in a few days. Between 700 and 800 are sent under the pretext of employing them in the intended arrest of some individuals.

From the Messager des Chambres.

Bayonne, Sept. 13.—Twelve Frenchmen have just arrived here, who were in the expedition of Mina and Valdez, and being taken prisoners were conducted to St. Sebastian. Those who were at Pampeluna must arrive very soon, as they were set at liberty by an order of his catholic majesty, dated Aug. 30.

PORTUGAL.

London, Sept. 25—Private letters received yesterday state that 100 persons, engaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the movement of Aug. 21, were ordered to be executed by Don Miguel. 18 were executed on the 10th inst. on the Quay, within gun-shot of the French corvette: they consisted of 16 soldiers, 1 ensign, and 1 cadet—all shot.—On the 11th, 20 more of the soldiers were to be shot, and 6 civilians hanged. The French corvette, and all the ships of war in the river, had their colors half-mast high during the disgusting butchery. The letter states that, unless some christian power interferes, which they hope will be England, the inhabitants of Lisbon will continue to be exposed to the most frightful cruelties. It is proper to state, that all the condemned are Portuguese subjects.

TURKEY.

From the Messager des Chambres, of Sept. 20.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Accounts from Constantinople state that the losses caused by the conflagration of Pera, amount to above 30,000,000 of Spanish piasters, (about 100,000,000 francs,) or above £6,000,000 sterling.

GREECE.

By news from Malta we have been informed, that in consequence of a dispute between Admiral Miaulis and the President of Greece, Capo d'Istrias, the former had taken possession of the whole of the Greek fleet, and conveyed it to Poros. The President employed some Russian men of war to go in pursuit of the Greek fleet, and on their entering Poros, the forts opened a fire; but Miaulis, finding the Russians likely to prove victorious, set fire to all the ships, and completely destroyed the whole fleet. The crews made their escape in boats.

A letter from Napolia di Romana says—"The pillage of Poros, 24 hours after its submission, by the Greek troops, is a disgrace from which they will not easily clear themselves. It is a deplorable page in the history of modern Greece.

Canal Navigation.—One of our wholesale dealers has received, filled, and shipped to the upper lakes, since the Canal was opened to this town, a large order from the *American Fur* Company.

A Boston dealer in leather has purchased here a large lot of this article, which was tanned in this place, and sent it to that city by way of the Ohio canal. This is a revolution in the commercial relations of this section of the west, which promises to be as profitable to it, as it was unlooked for and unexpected.—*Chillicothe Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia Banks	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	do
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Erie	1
Montgomery county	par
West Chester	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do
Harrisburgh	do
Bucks county	do.
Lancaster Bank	½
Northampton	½
York Bank	½
Chambersburgh	1
Greensburgh	33½
Brownsville	½
Gettysburgh	½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½
Pottsville Bank,	unc.
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenville,	25
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½
Mount Pleasant	½
Western Reserve	½
St. Clairsville	½
Bank of Chillicothe	½
Lancaster	½
Marietta	½
Columbus	½
Canton	2
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3
Indiana.	
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50
North Carolina.	
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	½
Commercial Bk. Del.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½
Branch at Newcastle	½
do. at Wilm'gton	½
do. at Georget'n	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2
Massachusetts.	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Springfield	2
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2
Salem	2
Worcester	2
Other Massach. notes	2
District Columbia, gen.	2
Michigan, $5 & upw.	3
New York.	
City Banks	1
Troy and Albany	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Newburgh	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Auburn	do
Geneva	do
Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Chenango	do
Utica Bk. & branches	do
Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
do. at Canandaigua	do
Rochester	do
Niagara Bank	no sale
Georgia.	
St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore City Bks.	par
George's county	½
Annap. & br. Easton	½
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Westminster	do
Hagerstown	do
Williamsport	do
New Jersey.	
St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Trenton Bank	do
New Brunswick	do
Mount Holly	do
Camden	do
Cumberland	do
Newark Insurance	do
State Bank at Morris	do
do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Sussex	do
Paterson bank	unc
Connecticut.	
New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bridgeport	do
Middletown bank	do
Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Virginia.	
Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Valley B'k & bran.	do
N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Rhode Island.	
Providence Banks	2
Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Phœnix B'k at do.	do
N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New Hampshire, gen.	3

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,
An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for rent, on Coal Hill, (one mile south of the Monongahela bridge,)

No. 1: A Lot of 9 acres, with sundry buildings, and the land cleared.

No. 2: A House and Lot of 12 acres; the land nearly all cleared, and good for either garden or grazing.

No. 3: A Cabin and Lot of 8 acres, with the privilege of working a coal bank, provided the tenant will give one cent per bushel for the coal in the bank.

Also, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh, one brick and two frame Dwellings.

Also, on Scotch Hill, in the new paved square of Second street, two Houses and Lots, near the corner of Second and Ross streets.

For terms inquire at my Hardware Store, No. 61, corner of Fourth and Market streets.

JAMES GRAY.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1831--w6t

FLAX-SEED WANTED—For which the highest price in cash will be paid, at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Nov 1---w3t

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:---Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1---wtf

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract of Land formerly owned by Samuel M'Cord, situate on the Franklin road, about three miles from Pittsburgh, containing eighty-seven acres, about sixty of which are cleared; on which are erected a square log house and barn, a good well, and a good orchard. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN SAMPLE,
WM. DIEHL,
Ex'rs of Sam'l M'Cord

Oct 25---w6t

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.

October 4—2mo

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15.

COUNT LEON.—It is stated in the American Manufacturer of Saturday last, that this gentleman has purchased the town of ECONOMY, and the lands appertaining to it. We are assured that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.—Both Houses met on the 7th inst. at 12 o'clock. All present except one.—J. J. Crittenden was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and R. S. Todd, Clerk, without opposition. G. J. Johnson was elected Deputy Clerk, and Wm. Holman, Doorkeeper. Mr. Stonestreet was elected Clerk of the Senate.—All national republicans, except the Deputy Clerk.

We have selected, from the National Gazette, the charge of Judge Baldwin in the case of the United States vs. Benjamin Shelmire.—It is but a few days since a man was tried in this city, in the District Court of the United States, before Judge Irwin, for a similar offence. In this case the indictment laid the offence committed by *Joseph Smith*, to have been done with *the intent to defraud the Bank of the United States*, and the judge instructed the jury that it could not in that shape be sustained. In the case of *Shelmire*, it will be seen that the offence was also alleged to have been committed *with an intent to defraud the Bank*, and the judge charged the jury that "the indictment would be good, and supported by the evidence, if the offence was said to have been done with intent to defraud either the Bank or Burke, (to whom the note was passed,) or both."

BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.—We ask the attention of our readers, and of the business men of Pittsburgh, to an extract from the Frederick Herald, (which appears in another column,) in relation to this great improvement. Unless we are very greatly mistaken, this work is destined to exercise an important influence upon the interests of our city. The ease and rapidity with which travelers can pass and repass between Baltimore and Fredericktown, by means of the rail road, will no doubt induce a great number of travelers to take that route on their way east and west.—If travelers or merchandise once reach Frederick on their way west, they will naturally proceed by the national road to Wheeling, unless some increased facilities in their progress to this city be presented.

It is truly a remarkable circumstance, that so little has been done to effect a direct and advantageous communication between Pittsburgh and Uniontown or Brownsville, or some other convenient point on the national road, east of Washington.

It is a fact that the distance from any point on the national road, east of Washington, to Pittsburgh, is considerably less than from the same point to Wheeling.—For instance, from Uniontown to Wheeling is sixty-seven miles, while from Uniontown to Pittsburgh is not more than forty miles. If, therefore, a good road were made hence to Uniontown, not only the injury to be apprehended from the completion of the Baltimore and Frederick rail road would be averted, but turned to our advantage.

Another plan to avert the injury which we are likely to sustain from the progress of the rail road, would be the improvement of the Monongahela, by slack water or otherwise, to Brownsville. If this were done, so as to admit steam boat navigation during the whole or a greater part of the year, that part of the national road which lies between the Ohio and Monongahela would be almost abandoned, except for the trade originating there, and the travel from the west.

Other modes of averting the apprehended evil might be suggested, but we deem it unnecessary, having full reliance upon the enterprise and ingenuity of our fellow citizens, when once roused into action. Our only fear is that the anticipation of evil will not be sufficient to dispel the apathy which exists, and that nothing but actual, palpable, existing injury, can excite our people to be up and doing.—We sincerely wish that we could induce a few of our public spirited and energetic citizens, whom we could name, to reflect in time upon this matter. "An ounce of remedy is better than a pound of cure."

We may be told that the increased facility afforded by the rail road to Frederick will be more than counterbalanced by the risk, trouble and expense of a transhipment at that place. To this argument, if it should be considered to possess any weight, we would reply, that the rail road will shortly, no doubt, be extended to Fort Cumberland, and will then certainly exercise a material influence upon the travel and transportation of produce and merchandise between the east and the west. For this result it would, it seems to us, be wise to prepare in time. Independent, however, of all relation to the rail road, a good turnpike road from Pittsburgh to Uniontown is highly desirable, as a route of communication with Washington City, more direct than any we yet possess.

The following extract from a speech delivered by that truly great man, Daniel Webster, at Boston, on the 3d of April, 1825, deserves the dispassionate consideration of every good citizen:

"If there were nothing *in things* to divide about, he thought the people not likely to maintain systematic controversies about *men*. They have no interest in so doing. Associations formed to support *principles*, may be called *parties;* but, if they have no bond of union but adherence to particular MEN, they become FACTIONS."

Silliman's Journal, which was published on the first of November, has more than its usual variety of interesting articles. Many of them are concerning the "great globe itself" which we inhabit, and which in the "cosmogony of creation," to borrow a learned phrase, though not "in its dotage" is surely no chicken. It is a strange thing of the planet, and harder to guess than conundrums, that nearly all the remnants of fossil bones belong to species of animals no longer in being. The fossil remains that nearest resemble living animals, are found in the most recent strata. It is however no news for readers, that in the oldest strata are found remains of animals of the lowest grade of life, and in the more recent strata the class of animals rises, till we come to man, the lord of creation, whose bones are found only in the alluvial soil. All geological researches seem to confirm the account, which is also confirmed by the general traditions of all nations, of the great Deluge.

Climates have undergone the mutations that have attended every thing on earth—and the elephant, the crocodile, the tiger and hyena, have left their bones in the North of Europe. The antediluvian quadruped was a vast animal—of a bulk that would not only shake belief, but the earth itself. Who that has heard the noise, like that of many waters, which a herd of Buffalo occasion, and which swells in the ear long before a single animal is apparent to the eye, can raise even his fancy to depict a herd of mammoths? It is wonderful with how much readiness Cuvier can tell the whole animal from the sight of a single bone;—a thigh bone will give him data enough to determine the nature of the beast, so that he can class him with as much certainty as he could a rackoon.

Another article furnishes an account of some of the most common materials for cordage. The gunny bags it seems are made from a plant common in India, and which would grow well in Florida, called the sun-plant; the lines made from this are in demand for fishermen's nets, as they grow stronger when wet. A dry cord that will bear but 148 lbs. will yet, when wet with fresh water, hold 74 lbs. more.

The Manilla hemp comes from a wild banana, abundant in the Spice Islands and the Phillippines; it is in fibre 6 or 8 feet long, and is stronger, more durable and elastic, than hemp. It is so elastic that a hawser will stretch to half its usual diameter, and it is therefore a more secure cable than hemp.

The woody fibre inside the cocoa-nut husk, furnishes the materials for the Hindoo to make excellent cordage. A ship riding at anchor with a cable of 120 fathoms, will retire, when under a heavy sea, half its length, and shoot ahead again when the cable receives its spring. Ships often founder with a hempen cable, because nothing in them stretches or gives way. European and American ships, in an Indian port, hire these cables.

The American agave makes a delicate thread: some of the leaves of this plant are 10 feet long, 15 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. A singular cordage is also produced from a sago palm. It resembles black horse hair, and a tree produces about 4 pounds annually.

The North American Spiders are honored with an article, and designated by many hard names, such as Pholcus, Thomisus and Clubiona. The spider seems to be all for the tariff, or at any rate much given to spinning and weaving. He gets his wool, not from his back but his belly, and spins his bowels as an editor has to spin his brains.

We read that Walsh found in Brazil spiders of a great size, which spun such lines as to entangle and support his hat. The whole web was as large as a sheet, and ran from one tree to another. The diameter was ten or twelve feet, and it was a plain fabric without sprigs. Mr. Walsh wound off on a card three or four yards of the thread. The weaver himself, when he expanded his legs, formed a circle seven inches in circumference. A gentleman of Languedoc once made a few gloves and stockings from spider silk. He could not, however, extend his operations, from a vile habit his workmen had of devouring each other when they should have been at their looms. The Brazilian spider has no such cannibal taste, but is gregarious and social, and sometimes more than a hundred are found on the same web.—*Boston Courier.*

Removal of Indians.—We understand that Captain J. B. Clark, superintendent for the subsistence and removal of the emigrating Indians, who is located at this place, received advices by the last mail, that the Choctaws are collecting for the purpose of removing to their lands west of Arkansas, and that they will shortly be ready to cross the Mississippi, at the following points, viz: Vicksburgh, Point Chicot, Mouth of White river, and Memphis, under the direction and control of such agents as have been appointed to superintend their subsistence and removal. We also learn, that, in addition to parties crossing at the above named places, under the direction of agents of the Government, a party, consisting of about 200 souls, is collecting for the purpose of emigrating in their own way, and accepting the commutation of ten dollars per head offered by the Government, in lieu of rations, &c.—The last named party will cross the Mississippi at Memphis, and will pass to their new homes at Kiamicha, via this place and Washington, in Hempstead county.

We are also informed that Lieut. RYAN has received a letter from Major HOOK, of the Commissary Department, advising that the Cherokees, within the State of Georgia, are about to emigrate to Arkansas, and that the appointment of superintendent of their removal had been offered to an officer of the army.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gaz.*

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Newspaper Borrowers.—Reader, if you borrowed this paper, send it right back—as you may feel *cheap* after you have finished this paragraph.

If the tailor sends a *new coat* home to you, would you think your neighbor fair in his request for the first use of it?

If the baker leaves you a *hot loaf*, should you like to lend it to your neighbor, and have it returned cold with the corners gnawed off?

If the pennypost leaves a *letter* on your counter, should you think it right in your neighbor to seize it, before you had time to read it, to *tally* a load of potatoes on it, and thank you for the use of it some hours after, if he should not be so unfortunate as to lose it!

If these things are not right—then *it is not right to borrow a newspaper on the day when it is published.*

We have received a request from one of our subscribers to discontinue his paper for the present, for no other reason than that he is *plagued by borrowers.* We presume they are not such persons as he can well deny the use of the paper. *So it is with you, borrower,* whoever you are! The person who lends you this, although he *apparently* did it with much pleasure, wished that you would take the paper yourself, and not take his *new coat, hot loaf, and letter,* before he has made full use of them himself.

Remarks on the Life and Writings of Daniel Webster.—The republication, in pamphlet form, with some additions, of an article which appeared in the eighteenth number of the Philadelphia Quarterly Review, will be well received. This nation cannot be more worthily employed than with such matters, relating to such a man. It has been the fortune of Mr. Webster, as it would seem ever to be of superior men, to be made the special mark for faction's envenomed arrows, but these fall and will fall harmless at his feet. In proportion as his character is understood, his abilities estimated, and his services and comprehensive patriotism appreciated, will his fame be exalted, and his example prompt others to noble emulation. In this sense we look upon the pamphlet before us as of national value.—*N. Y. American.*

The marble in the Bank of the United States is from the quarries in Montgomery county, near Philadelphia. The cost of the building was $257,452, of the ground, $155,568, total 113,-020 dollars.

From the Philadelphian.

Summary Statistical Report of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for June 1st, 1831.

The General Assembly now has under its spiritual government twenty synods; one hundred and four presbyteries; 1584 ordained bishops; 216 licentiate preachers; 215 candidates in a course of preparation for the ministry; 2253 churches; and 182,017 communicants. From April 1st, 1830, to April 1st, 1831, we have returns of 20,353 persons received to the full communion of the Presbyterian Church, of whom 12,357 were added on examination and profession of their faith; and 4,997 were by certificate either translated from sister churches, or moved from one congregation to another. In the same period, 4,390 adult persons and 12,193 infants were baptized; which gives a total of 16,583 baptisms. The collection of funds reported for the same year, amount to $47,501 70 cts. for domestic and foreign missions; $3,000 00 to defray the expense of the Commissioners to the last Assembly, whose joint travel to and from Philadelphia was very near to 100,000 miles; $16,884 39 cts. for the use of different Theological Seminaries; $33,317 14 to education purposes; and $218 54 for the contingent expenses of the General Assembly. The total of these collections is $101,-893 16 cents.

Our increase, during the year past, has been, in synods, 1; in presbyteries 6; in churches 95; in ordained ministers, 94; and in the additions of communicants, 4,360. After making allowance for deaths, dismissions, and other removals, our nett gain appears to be no more than 8688. This is owing to no returns from many churches. The real increase can not have been less than 15,000; and our total of communicants, if all reported, would be 190,000. Our 1800 ordained and licensed preachers of the word, exceed in number those of 1830, by 89. Our licentiates are fewer than they were a year ago, by 4, and our candidates for the ministry by 13. The baptisms of adults last year exceeded those of 1830 by 1135; the infant baptisms decreased by 4; and the increase in the total of baptisms was 1131. The grand total of charitable contributions reported, is less this year than the preceding year, by $82,490 68.

EZRA STILES ELY,
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

In noticing the opening of the Railroad to the foot of Parr's Ridge, a distance of forty miles, the Frederick Herald of 4th instant says.—

"The fourth division of the road, which extends to the Monococy, as well as the inclined planes over Parr's Ridge, and the lateral road to Frederick, are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt that the entire route to Frederick will be opened within the *month of November;* when, as we learn, it is expected that the board of directors will arrive in this city in the splendid car "FREDERICK," *and return to Baltimore on the same day!* Thus practically illustrating the facilities of travelling on the road.

In addition to the above, by reference to our columns, it will be seen that our enterprising stage owners, Messrs. *Stockton & Stokes*, have established a new line of stages, between Baltimore and Wheeling, which will convey to and from Ridgeville, *forty miles*, upon the Railroad. Ridgeville is only fourteen miles from Frederick, and a few hours travel will bring us into contact with that portion of the road which is prepared for the cars, in which we can be whisked away to Baltimore at the rate of twelve or fourteen miles an hour.

THE TARIFF AND ITS EFFECTS.

We have gathered a few scraps which were used at New York. There can be no harm in showing them in advance of long reports, and among these is one which refers to the effect of the tariff on iron manufactured in the west. The prices referred to are at Pittsburgh.

In 1828, bar iron sold for	$190a210	per ton.
Now the price is	100	
In 1828, boiler iron was	350	
Now it is	140	
In 1828, sheet iron was scarcely in the Western market—valued at	18	
Now it is manufactured in Pittsburgh sufficient for the valley of the Ohio, at	8 50	
In 1815 a 1820, cut nails were valued at	14a16	
Now the same kind sell for	6a7	
Hoop iron in 1828 was worth	250	
Now it sells for	120	
Axes in 1820 were worth	24	
Now they sell for	12	
Scythes are now fifty per cent. lower than in 1824		
In 1820, iron hoes ground sold for	9	
Now steel hoes ground are worth	4a4½	
The same remarks apply to spades and shovels, and socket shovels sell now for 4½, which in 1820 were worth 12.		
English vices in 1820 were worth	20a22	
A better article is now made in this country at	10½	
The same article in 1824 sold for	18½	

Braziers' rods (imported) in 1824 sold for 14 per lb.: now our manufacturers supply them at 130 per ton, ½ to 3-8 inch in diameter.

Within the last 8 years there have been created 12 new furnaces in Kentucky near the Ohio.

6 up the Allegheny,
4 on the Monongahela,
21 in west Pennsylvania,
8 rolling mills in Pittsburgh.

Steam engines are now fifty per cent lower than in 1820.

Within the last year, more than 100 steam engines have been made in Pittsburgh, and it is tho't that upwards of 150 will be finished in 1832.

Some other items may hereafter form another collection, that will go to strengthen arguments.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The London Courier says, in an article of the 24th September: "We are glad to find that a very good understanding subsists between the British and French cabinets on the subject of Poland, or rather of that part of Poland which bears the title of the Duchy of Warsaw, and which is again under the dominion of the Emperor of Russia. Both Governments will use every endeavor to obtain for the inhabitants of the Duchy the privileges which were guarantied by the Emperor Alexander, and for which they took up arms, and drove out the brother of the reigning Emperor. This is not much, compared with the brilliant prospect of Polish emancipation which broke upon us a few months ago; but it is a great deal, compared with what many persons anticipated from the anger of Russia. It is no more than England and France have a right to ask, but it is more than Russia would grant without such interference."

Much blame is cast upon the "coldness and hardheartedness" of the British and French governments, with regard to the recent Polish insurrection; but it might be conclusively shown that they could not have attempted, without egregious folly, more than they have done. They were unable to bring their military means to bear upon Russia, in due time; mere harsh threats would have served only to exasperate pride and confirm resolution:—to provoke at once a general war would have been the most dangerous of experiments for the new French liberty, and a wanton precipitation of the worst perils for all Europe.—Sentimentality may be a fine thing; but it is scarcely to be expected in cabinets; and wary negotiation, in a very doubtful case, is better than headlong violence. The French have gained more by the opportunity of preparation for war, than could possibly have been obtained by a wild leap beyond the Rhine, with comparitive deficiencies of force and array.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Emancipation of Slaves.—We have great pleasure in being able to inform our readers that the British Government have determined on the emancipation of the slaves belonging to the Crown in the various conquered colonies. Directions to this effect have already been forwarded to the Governor of Berbice, and in a few months we may joyfully anticipate that the government, at least, will be purged from the foul stain of slavery.—*London Baptist Mag.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Col. Josiah Walker, elected first Vice President of a South Carolina Nullification Society, refused to serve, and sent a reproving letter to it, in which he said that the public benefit could not be always distributed with exact equality; and that the interior states might as well nullify a law for building lighthouses and improving harbors, because they were not directly served by them, as South Carolina to undertake to nullify laws which did not promote her interest. A committee of the Society reported an answer to the letter.

Wood and Coal.—We have been requested by several citizens, to notice the unusual high prices of *Wood and Coal.* Wood sold at the landing last week as high as FOUR DOLLARS per cord, although the weather, with a little exception, was very pleasant and warm for the season; and COAL has been selling for some time past at SIXTEEN and last week at SEVENTEEN CENTS per bushel!!! We are further requested to ask our brother editors to give publicity to these prices for the benefit of all concerned.—*Cincinnati Advertiser.*

The Railroad.—The Contractors, with their laborers, are now engaged on their several sections of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, near this place. Additional hands are wanted. The work will be pushed forward with spirit and zeal by all concerned. The Louisville sections will be ready for letting, as soon as the Chief Engineer can complete his reconnoisances.—*Lex. Rep.*

It is an unfortunate error, though very common, that subscribers to newspapers fall into, in supposing each man that the paper is made exclusively for himself. Each man should recollect that it is for a thousand different subscribers, of a thousand different vocations, and a thousand different ways of thinking, and each man must have a share.—*York Republican.*

An English vessel, having approached too near the volcanic island in the Mediterranean, it is said by the French papers to have been drawn into and swallowed up in the vortex.

A splendid edition of Childe Harold, in two volumes, illustrated topographically, is about to appear in London. Each volume is to contain about forty engravings, from drawings by Turner, Stanfield, &c. The plates to be engraved by W. & E. Finden.

The opposition to the Reform bill, whether in the House of Commons, or among the Peers, is not, we think, to be ascribed, in most instances, to aristocratic self-love or churlish opinionativeness; but to a deep apprehension that concession will only stimulate the avidity and strengthen the power of the democratic spirit, and induce common ruin. On the one hand the scheme of reform is considered as the best barrier against "swift and sweeping destruction;" on the other as a practicable breach, by which the enemy may get possession of the whole fortress.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Ancient Coins.—A Spanish peasant in the environs of Lugo, in Gallicia, tilling his field lately, found two earthen jars, containing several pounds weight of gold coin, of the Emperor Nero Vespasian, Adrian and Trajan. Though they have been buried for many centuries, they are as fresh and perfect as if they had just been issued from the mint. Each coin weighs about two drachms and a half, and the gold is of the first quality.

Mr. Peabody's five vessels lately entered at Salem, within a few days secured duties amounting to $225,000—being more than all the vessels entered at that port in any month since 1787.

James Barbour, Esq. has been appointed Delegate to the Baltimore National Convention, by the National Republicans of Orange county, Va.

The Board of Canal Commissioners assembled at Harrisburgh on Thursday last, and on Friday, chose James Clarke, Esq. of Westmoreland, President of the Board, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James S. Stevenson Esq.

In a recent debate upon the Reform Bill in the British House of Commons, Mr. Croker said, "If the House of Lords should be intimidated into the adoption of it, a revolution would have commenced, and a republic would be near at hand."

Sir Robert Peel lately remarked in the British House of Commons that he had the authority of the ablest political economists—the authority of Mr. Ricardo and Sir Henry Parnell—for asserting that the people of Great Britain were taxed less in proportion to their means, than the people of any country in the world. It is the unequal division of those means which cause the burden to be generally so oppressive. We doubt that, in in the whole list of British taxes, there is none more odious as an inquisition, or more impolitic in some of its details, than that which is formed by the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of 25th March last.—*Nat Gaz.*

The Kentucky Gazette has withdrawn from the head of its columns the name of WILLIAM WILKINS, as the Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency, and substituted that of RICHARD M. JOHNSON!!!

One thousand Brads and Sparrow Bills (Sparables) can be made in one minute with the machines used by the Howel Works Co., and 1300 could be made; but the machines were not considered strong enough. The machines were made by the foreman, Mr. Charles Makepeace.

Irish Johnstone was asked by a linguist what they *called* potatoes in Ireland. "Faith," said Jack, "we never *call* them at all; we *fetch* them when we want them."

James Buchanan, of Lancaster, Pa. has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburgh.

A gentleman traveling in a jaunting car (in Ireland of course) asked Pat, the driver, "Who lives in that house?" "One Mr. Fitzgerald, your honor, that's dead?" "What did he die of?" "Of a Thursday?" "How long has he been dead," "Why, then, plase your honor, if he'd lived till next Thursday, he'd ha' been dead a year!!"

The revenue of the United States upon imports the present year, will exceed the estimates by 8 millions. A good comment this, upon the distresses of the *commercial* interest, about which we have so many Jeremiads in the papers. Whilst nearly every article of consumption, raw as well as manufactured, comes *cheaper* to the consumer than they were ever known before our manufacturing system was established, it is idle to talk of the ruinous effects of the tariff system. Look at the prosperous condition of the community. Every class of the population is profitably employed, and every species of property is in demand, especially ships. The excess of actual revenue over estimate is the best index of the commercial prosperity of the people.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

A Hint to Anglers.—A paper states, that a person at Enfield, crossing a pond, being thirsty, and perceiving a hole cut in the ice, stooped down to drink: being possessed of a very long red nose, a fish, supposing he had some bait, made a bold snap at it, when the man threw back his head, and drew out a *trout*, weighing 31 lbs. 4 oz.

The Life of "A Gentleman."—He gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the paper regularly, dresses fashionably, lounges fastidiously, eats a tart gravely, tattles insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, kills time indifferently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly, lives uselessly!—*Tattler.*

Important Decision.—It gives us high gratification to inform our readers that the controversy between the Rail Road and Canal Companies have been decided by the Chancellor in favor of the Rail Road Company. The annexed letter from our correspondent communicates this pleasing intelligence.—*Balt. Amer.*

ANNAPOLIS, 7th Nov. 1831.

"The case of the Rail Road and Canal Companies was to-day decided in the Chancery Court, entirely in favor of the Rail Road. The Court of Appeals, which should, by adjournment, have met this morning, has not yet made a quorum: only two of the Judges were present, Archer and Dorsey, Justices. It is uncertain when any one will be at his post."

The Washington Globe, of yesterday, mentions "the miserable attempt of the National Gazette, to impress the opinion that, in Georgia, a reaction against the President has been produced by Mr. Berrien's *involuntary* resignation."—No such attempt was made by this Gazette. We merely repeated the allegation that Mr. Lumpkin was friendly to Mr. Calhoun. We know that so long as President Jackson continues willing to sacrifice the Cherokees, or the Supreme Court, to Georgia, that State will continue to assist him in preserving his office. From the information which we have received, we deem it probable that the principal Georgia politicians, like those of several other members of the Union, are sensible of the past maleadministration and uniform unfitness of the General—but the Cherokee question is with them paramount to every other—an Aaron's rod. In N. Carolina, the estrangement from him is more diffusive; yet, the want of a competitor whom that State could adopt, prevents a demonstration of the fact, and causes an illusive allegiance. A close observer may readily separate appearances from realities in our political horizon.—*National Gazette November 9th.*

The Washington Telegraph is much displeased with the National Republican or Clay editors, and other writers, who insist that Mr. Clay must not be relinquished as a candidate for the presidentship. We can blame them only for the reflections which they cast upon the anti-masonic nomination, without necessity and against prudence. It seems that there will be in the National Republican Convention, a number of intelligent delegates from the West, who, we trust, will prove as patriotic as sagacious. Mr. Clay, himself, will, in all likelihood, come to the Senate. A spirit of compromise and mutual concession is likely to prevail among all the Anti-Jackson parties. It may be efficacious for the adjustment of all the main subjects of controversy; restore the executive department of the government to its true character, and generally strengthen the federal Constitution.—*Nat. Gazette.*

A Wealthy Merchant.—The Boston Commercial Gazette says, "within a few days past an individual merchant of Salem, Joseph Peabody, Esq. has had five vessels arrive there from foreign and distant ports, all loaded with valuable and some of them with very rich cargoes, owned wholly by himself, viz:—the ship Sumatra, from Canton, the ship Francis, from Sumatra, the ship Catherine, from Calcutta, the brig Leander, from Cronstadt, the brig Pioneer from Cronstadt. Such an incident rarely happens to any single merchant in any quarter of the globe. Other vessels belonging to the same owner are looked for soon.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Oriental Ink.—Lamp black and vitriol, equal parts, the weight of both of fine galls, the weight of all three of clean gum Arabic, pulverise and triturate on a marble slab six minutes, mixing water till of a proper consistency to write with. This, which is the ancient Persian way of making it, will produce the finest and most durable ink in the world.

The steam boat Liberty struck a snag, a few miles above the mouth of the Missouri river, and sunk immediately, in eight feet water.—*Lex. Rep.*

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States commenced its session on Tuesday last, in the city of Frederick, Maryland.

We understand that Mina, who was suspected of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Chapman, has made his escape from the Doylestown prison, in which he was confined.

Salt.—This article, in consequence of the Canal being opened to this place, has fallen in this market from 87½ to 50 cents per bushel! Farmers can now procure here salt, coarse and fine, of the fairest and best quality, in exchange for their wheat—bushel for bushel.—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 10th instant, by the Rev. George Upfold, D. D., Mr. JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr., to Miss ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, of this city.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A Young Woman capable of nursing, and willing to make herself useful, will hear of a comfortable situation, by applying at this office. Nov. 15.

EAGLE FIRE ENGINE.—A Quarterly meeting of this Company will be held at Badgely's on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. By order. WM. V. BROWN, Sec.
Nov. 15.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE.—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15.

A MEMOIR OF SEBASTIAN CABOT—with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery; illustrated by Documents from the Rolls, now first published. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO. Booksellers and Stationers, No. 73 Wood street. Nov. 15.—2t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale DRY GOODS and FUR STORE, at No. 90 Wood street, between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles,* mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

HUGUS' ARRACK.

THE subscribers, having sold and proved the above liquor to be perfectly pure, and free from all the essential oil and impurities of common whiskey, do recommend the use of Mr. Hugus' patent right in distillation, as one of the greatest improvements of the present age. The arrack, as a pure alcohol, may be employed to great advantage in making extracts and other medicinal preparations, without any of the injurious consequences attending the use of brandy, spirits, whiskey, or other liquors made in the common way; and this liquor is in great demand in our market. Apply to any of the subscribers for information.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
ANDREW REITER,
JAMES LAPPIN,
MYERS & PAINTER.
Nov. 15.—3t*

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

NEXT SATURDAY!!

FORTUNES FOR FIVE DOLLARS!!—The popular Union Canal Lottery will be drawn Saturday next, 19th November. The Capitals are large, to wit:—$20,000——10,000, &c. The price is uncommonly reasonable—say five dollars—the vender will be accommodating, and that which is of most importance, "The All Fortunate" constantly *sells prizes:* call, then, at 16 Exchange Buildings, without delay. The tickets have sold most rapidly in this scheme.

S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh.

☞Wanted, Guineas and Sovereigns, for which the best price will be given.

☞For sale, a few very superior real Havannah Segars. Nov. 15.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of *Finley Chess*, late of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated.

JOHN ROSS,
WILLIAM CHESS, } Ex'rs.
November 15, 1831.—4t*

CONGRESS SNUFF, (coarse.)—A supply of this superior article has just been received from Philadelphia. Connoisseurs are requested to give it a trial. Also, Maccouba and Rappee Snuff, wholesale and retail.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh
November 1—w3t

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

LEAF TOBACCO.

22 HHDS. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, of the best quality, for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov 4 Corner of Wood and Front st'ts

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets.

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

LOTS near the City For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of Lots, valued at from $80 to $200, situated on the public road leading from the end of Fourth street to the two mile run. The lots are pleasantly situated opposite the residence of William Price. A plan may be seen by calling at my office, No. 60 Fourth street. C. DARRAGH.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.—1mo

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than six months, are requested to settle their accounts before the first of January next. JAMES R. SPEER.
November 4, 1831—w7t.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, & known as 'Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,' is superior to any other manufactured in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH ST'S,

Have on hand and will constantly keep a supply of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

WHICH they will sell, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and others are invited to call.
November 8, 1831—w2mo

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. Also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

SHOES! SHOES!!

PATRICK NICHOLSON,

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that he can furnish the best articles on the most reasonable terms. He therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him; and feels thankful for past favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted.
October 14, 1831.—3mwtf

A GARDENER WANTED.—☞Inquire at this office. Nov 8—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

---

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time. JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—w1y

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

---

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO
May 10, 1831.—tf

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

---

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

Utica, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

---

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

---

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

WANTED,
At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

---

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

---

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York. Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

---

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles;
Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	¼ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st't.
October 11

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT. A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.